Executive Ctee Nr. 18
February 1950

Not for publication

M I N U T E S

of the

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

of the

WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

Château de Bossey (near Geneva)

February 21 - 23, 1950

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Not for publication.

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WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

Minutes of the third meeting of the
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Château de Bossey (near Geneva)
February 21 - 23, 1950

Present : The Bishop of Chichester (Chairman)
Dr. Franklin Clark Fry (Vice-Chairman)
Pastor Marc Boegner) Presidents
Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam)
Archimandrite C. Valiadis (representing Archbishop Germanos)
Bishop E. Berggrav
The Rev. L.E. Cooke
Mr. K.G. Grubb
Dr. A. Koechlin
Dr. M. Niemöller
Dr. G.A. Sisco
Mrs. Leslie Swain
Mr. Charles P. Taft
Principal T.M. Taylor

The following General Secretaries and Heads of Departments were present :

Dr. W.A. Visser 't Hooft
Dr. R.C. Mackie
The Rev. O.S. Tomkins
Dr. O.F. Nolde
Dr. H. Kraemer
The Rev. R.S. Bilheimer
Mr. N. Ehrenström
Miss J. Fraser
Mr. F. Northam

Mr. C. Parlin, a member of the Finance Committee, was present for some of the sessions.

The General Secretary reported that Bishop Panteleimon had hoped to be present and it was the wish of the Archbishop of Athens that this should be the case, but Bishop Panteleimon was unable to travel owing to illness. They much regretted the absence of Dr. H.S. Leiper, also on account of illness. Bishop Neill was travelling in the U.S.A.

2. Reports of different journeys.

Dr. Visser 't Hooft said that this meeting of the Executive Committee would be able to consider the World Council's tasks in the light of the direct personal contacts which World Council representatives had had with the Churches in many parts of the world. The Bishop of Chichester had been to Australia and New Zealand, Pastor Boegner to Latin America, Dr. Niemöller to Australia and New Zealand, Miss Fraser to the East and the Near East, Bishop Neill to the U.S.A., and he had himself visited many Churches in Asia and in the Eastern Mediterranean area.

Dr. Visser 't Hooft proceeded to speak especially about certain main impressions of his journey, dealing particularly with the problems of communism, religious liberty, Church unity, the relations with the older Churches, the Bangkok Conference and the Eastern Asia secretariat. (Note : see the article on this same subject in the April 1950 number of the "Ecumenical Review").

The presentation of the report was followed by a discussion. Reference was made to the damaging effect of the expression "world Church" which created misunderstanding as to the real nature of the World Council. There was also discussion about the attacks made upon the World Council and it was strongly underlined that it was highly desirable to explain the true nature of the World Council and its work to the members of Churches in the countries where this negative propaganda had penetrated. There was also discussion of the problem of proselytism and it was agreed that this was a problem which needed further study. It was therefore decided that the secretariat for Evangelism should prepare a statement on this subject which would serve as a basis for further discussion.

Pastor Boegner presented a report on his recent journey to Latin America. He spoke especially of the conference held in Buenos Aires in July 1949 which had been attended by the representatives of 16 different countries and 20 denominations. The problem of propaganda against the World Council was especially acute in South America. It would be necessary to produce material on the World Council in Spanish and Portuguese. Pastor Boegner had, however, found a very real desire for participation in the World Council.

Pastor Niemöller reported on his recent visit to Australia and New Zealand. He said that the main work for the World Council in that area had been done by the Bishop of Chichester. He had himself concentrated on evangelism and had been impressed by the large audiences which had flocked to his meetings. There was very keen interest in the ecumenical movement since the Churches in Australia had felt rather isolated.

The Bishop of Chichester spoke of the great impression which Dr. Niemöller's visit had made in Australia and New Zealand. He had himself spoken a great deal about the World Council and also about the European situation which was little understood in Australia.

The Australian Churches were now responding to the appeal for inter-church aid. They were also willing to help in the problem of the spiritual ministry to immigrants.

With regard to New Zealand, he could say that the ecumenical relationships were dealt with very effectively by the National Council and he had found a fine response to his addresses on the World Council.

He had also visited South India and been much impressed by the progress of the Church of South India. In Travancore he had also been in relations with the Peace League in the Syrian Orthodox Church which had asked the World Council to take a special interest in the problems of that Church.

3. Eastern Asia Secretariat.

The General Secretary reported that the Bangkok Conference had unanimously recommended to the World Council of Churches and the International Missionary Council :

1. That a joint secretary of the International Missionary Council and the World Council of Churches, to work among Churches and Christian Councils of Eastern Asia, be appointed jointly by the parent bodies at their meeting during the summer of 1950, after consultation with their constituent organisations and member-Churches in East Asia.

2. That this person should give his full time to visiting the Churches and Christian Councils in East Asia, helping the Churches to share more fully their thought and experience, with a view to strengthening the Churches in their evangelistic task in East Asia, and establishing closer contact than at present exists between the East Asian Churches and Councils and the world-wide movement of the Church.

3. That in view of the present situation in Eastern Asia, such a person should be an Asian Christian, and have official membership and status in the Secretariat of the International Missionary Council and the World Council of Churches, and his budget should be included jointly in the Secretarial Budgets of the International Missionary Council and the World Council of Churches.

4. That the officers of the parent bodies should be requested to invite their constituent organisations to suggest the names of suitable persons for the post of East Asia Secretary.

5. It was resolved further to request the Churches and the Christian Councils in East Asia to meet in full their financial apportionments made by the parent bodies, and to undergird their work and the work of the East Asia Secretary with their prayers.

The final decision on this matter would have to be taken by the Central Committee and the Ad Interim Committee of the International Missionary Council. At that time also the International Missionary Council and the World Council of Churches would have to make the appointment. The General Secretary proposed, however, that the Executive Committee should recommend to the Central Committee that these proposals of the Bangkok Conference should be accepted and that the appointment should be made this summer. This was AGREED.

4. Meeting of the Central Committee at Toronto, July 1950.

Dr. Sisco reported on the preparations made at Toronto. He gave a very encouraging report on the progress of the campaign to raise special funds for this meeting. He expressed the hope that no delegations should have to be cut because of the lack of funds. It was planned to hold an ecumenical service on Sunday afternoon. Members of the Central Committee would be invited to fulfil preaching engagements in local Churches on the Sunday morning. The meetings would be held on the campus of the University of Toronto.

The Chairman thanked Dr. Sisco for this encouraging report. The General Secretary raised a number of questions about substitutes and consultants. It was decided to invite Archbishop Tiran of the Armenian Church to sit with the Central Committee as consultant. With regard to the request of Archbishop Rinkel of Utrecht that Bishop Jasinski of the Polish National Catholic Church in America should be admitted as his substitute, it was pointed out that since the Polish National Catholic Church in America is a member of the World Council, Bishop Jasinski should rather come under the Rule IV 1.(b) that "any member Church, not already represented, shall have the right to send one representative to the meetings of the Central Committee".

In this connection, it was pointed out that a number of other Churches had already informed the secretariat that they should like to send a representative under this Rule.

Miss Fraser raised the question whether it would be possible for some young delegates chosen by the Youth Department to attend the meetings of the Central Committee in the same way as youth delegates had attended the meetings of the Commission of Faith and Order.

The Chairman proposed that three such youth representatives be invited to attend as consultants. According to the Rules, the Churches of which they are members should however be consulted beforehand. This was AGREED.

The questions of visitors, of public meetings and of the main subjects to be put on the agenda were entrusted to a sub-committee under the chairmanship of Principal Taylor.

At a later meeting, Principal Taylor reported on the findings of this sub-committee.

With regard to the question of visitors, the sub-committee proposed that any person whose presence was clearly desirable from the point of view of the Central Committee, should be invited to attend the meetings as consultant. There should be a public gallery to which the public should be admitted, except when the Committee decided to go into executive session. The local committee should have at its disposal some places in the public gallery which could be used for persons to whom that Committee wanted to give an opportunity of following the work of the Central Committee. The sub-committee also proposed that Dr. Chirgwin, of the London Missionary Society, should be asked to attend the Central Committee as a consultant. These proposals were AGREED.

With regard to publicity, the sub-committee proposed that Mr. Charles P. Taft be invited to be chairman of the press committee ; that space should be reserved for the press who would be allowed to attend all meetings, except executive sessions, and that daily press conferences should be organised.

Arrangements should also be made to obtain the services of distinguished members of the Central Committee to broadcast from Toronto and, if possible, these broadcasts should be linked up with the United States system. These proposals were also ACCEPTED.

With regard to the agenda of the Central Committee, the sub-committee proposed that the three following themes be made the major themes of the agenda :

a) religious liberty and dominant religions.
This should include especially the Roman Catholic aspect of the question, but also deal, in so far as time permits it, with certain other religions.

b) the ecclesiological significance of the World Council of Churches.
(See point 9 in these minutes)

c) the nature and preparation of the second Assembly of the World Council of Churches.
Under this item the Central Committee should especially discuss how the next assembly might become an expression of the life of the Churches themselves. In this connection, reference was made to the question raised by Bishop Angus Dun at the Chichester meeting. (Note : see Bishop Dun's article in the April 1950 number of the "Ecumenical Review".)

Progress reports should also be given to the Central Committee on the problem of race relations and on the study of international law, with which the conference at the Ecumenical Institute in April 1950 will be dealing.

These proposals were ACCEPTED and it was decided that the Bishop of Chichester should introduce the discussion on the second Assembly and that Dr. Visser 't Hooft should introduce the discussion on the ecclesiological significance of the World Council.

With regard to the worship at the Central Committee, it was decided that arrangements should be left to the local committee in consultation with the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, the General Secretary and the Rev. Oliver Tomkins.

5. The Basis of the World Council of Churches.

The General Secretary submitted a letter which had been received from the Executive Board of the Remonstrant Brotherhood (Arminian Church) of Holland. In this letter, the Remonstrant Brotherhood requests the World Council to reconsider its basis. The letter gives a number of reasons why the present basis is considered unsatisfactory and proposes that the basis should read as follows :

> "The World Council of Churches is a fellowship of Churches which believe in God Almighty and in Jesus Christ (His Son), our Lord and Saviour".

The General Secretary stated that this letter would have to come before the Central Committee, but the Executive Committee might make a specific recommendation to the Central Committee as to the procedure to be followed. In this matter, the resolutions of the Assembly (see official Report p. 115) should be kept in mind.

After discussion, it was decided to recommend to the Central Committee that a small special committe should be set up to study the request from the Remonstrant Brotherhood and that this committee should report back to the Central Committee.

6. National Councils of Churches.

Dr. Visser 't Hooft said that the only councils of Churches entitled to send regularly consultants to the Central Committee were at present as follows :

The British Council of Churches
The Canadian Council of Churches
The Federal Council of Churches in the U.S.A.
The National Christian Council of China
The National Christian Council of India.

From time to time the Central Committee had designated councils which could send ad hoc representatives to the meetings of the Committee. Australia and New Zealand now asked to be added to the list of nation-wide councils which send regular representatives to the Central Committee.

The Chairman expressed the hope that the Committee would recommend that these Councils be added to the list.

Dr. Fry said he noted the reference here was only to representation of these Councils. But he called attention to the fact that certain Councils had also been asked to become the agents of the World Council, in the carrying out of its projects. Recent experience had convinced him that in making arrangements with National Christian Councils they must stipulate that such Councils must have separate treasuries for funds intended by the Churches for the World Council.

Mr. Taft moved that the Australian and New Zealand Councils of Churches be asked to send representatives ad hoc to the meeting of the Central Committee at Toronto and to recommend to the Central Committee that they be added to the regular list. This was AGREED.

7. Statement on the hydrogen bomb.

The Chairman, the Bishop of Chichester, introduced a discussion on the production of the hydrogen bomb. He had asked that this subject be included in the agenda, as he thought that it would not be possible to meet at this time without raising this urgent matter. There had been some correspondence between Church leaders on this subject and it seemed that many felt that the Executive Committee should issue a statement. The Chairman presented a draft statement for discussion. A full discussion took place in which many members of the Committee participated. There was general agreement that an attempt should be made to formulate a common statement. A sub-committee under the chairmanship of the Bishop of Chichester was therefore set up.

At a later session, this sub-committee submitted a new draft. This draft was fully discussed and modified at a number of points. In its final form the draft was unanimously ACCEPTED . (See Appendix A.)

It was also decided that the concrete proposals for action by the Churches which were contained in a draft submitted by Dr. Nolde, should be circulated by the C.C.I.A. to the Churches and Christian Councils.

8. The problem of war criminals.

The Chairman said that he had asked to have this subject put on the agenda. He had had consultations with Professor Courvoisier, chairman of the World Council's Commission on Prisoners of War. He gave a survey of the situation in different countries and recommended that all Churches should press hard with their governments for termination of the trials still outstanding ;

for the stopping of executions because the judgments of different courts had varied so much, and for the abandonment of extraditions.

Pastor Boegner reported on the action which he had taken in this matter on behalf of the Federation of French Protestant Churches. He pointed out that sometimes the postponing of trials worked out to the advantage of the prisoners since the sentences were becoming lighter as time went on. They had however requested that the procedure should be accelerated. They had also protested against the law according to which any soldier who had been a member of a so-called criminal organization had to prove his own innocence.

Dr. Niemöller expressed his gratitude for the help which Church leaders in different countries had already given in this matter. He presented the following figures as to the prisoners remaining in different countries :

Belgium	...	80,	of whom	25	had been	sentenced
Denmark	...	55,	" "	38	" "	"
France	...	864,	" "	264	" "	"
Greece	...	6,	" "	2	" "	"
Holland	...	175,	" "	37	" "	"
Italy	...	15,	" "	2	" "	"
Luxemburg	...	23,	" "	5	" "	"

Norway had finished all trials and 57 had been sentenced.

In answer to a question, Dr. Niemöller said that Britain and the U.S. had finished all war trials.

At a meeting of persons concerned with this problem, held in Frankfurt, it had been decided to press for the following points :

(i) An acceleration of the trials. Time did not always work for the prisoners.

(ii) That witnesses might be sought for who could speak in favour of the accused, and that they might be assured that they could return without being detained after giving evidence.

(iii) That the question of collective responsibility should be taken into consideration. There were very different ideas as to criminal organisations in the different countries.

(iv) That executions should be stopped, on the grounds that sentences differed very much according to place.

(v) That extraditions should be stopped. After all these years the group thought that an amnesty on merciful grounds might be granted.

The numbers of prisoners held in the East was as follows:

Albania	...	220,	without accusation
Italy	...	200	prisoners of war not accused
Jugoslavia	...	1,348,	of whom 374 have been sentenced and 976 awaiting trial
Poland	...	10,000,	of whom 2,000 were prisoners of war and 8,000 others
Czechoslovakia	...	10,000	
Russia	...	46,000	(members of "criminal" groups).

The group hoped to have more information about those in Russia within the next three months. They wished to be able to point to some action in the Western world in dealing with Russia.

Principal Taylor said that it was no doubt desirable that these trials should be expedited. While there might be a disadvantage to the accused in not being able to obtain evidence after a long time, nevertheless as Europe became more settled the delay might improve the possibility of their getting witnesses in their defence. He said he could not go all the way in recommending the stopping of executions, and thought it would be wrong for the Committee to take such a step. If a man escaped punishment, however atrocious the crime with which he was accused, just because he had not been brought to trial before a certain date, that would not be justice.

The Chairman asked if the Committee would agree to the formation of a small committee consisting of Professor Courvoisier, Dr. Niemöller, Pastor Boegner, Dr. Nolde, Mr. Grubb and himself, to go into these questions and draw up a short statement concerning the specific common points on which the Churches should work in a personal way in those countries where trials were still going on. This was AGREED.

9. The Ecclesiological Significance of the World Council of Churches.

The General Secretary referred to the memorandum on this subject circulated to members. He said that he had drawn up this memorandum because of a great many questions which were being raised about the nature of the World Council. In certain countries this problem took on an acute form. These issues had not yet been thought out sufficiently and this paper was a first attempt to formulate the kind of answers that might be given. A number of theologians had seen this first draft. They had made a number of suggestions concerning specific points, but had approved of the lines on which it was drawn up.

After discussion as to what action should be taken, it was AGREED that the General Secretary, in consultation with the Chairman, should draw up a second edition to be presented to the Central Committee in July.

10. Correspondence with the Patriarchate of Moscow.

The General Secretary reported that letters had been exchanged with the Patriarchate of Moscow. In one of these letters, he had raised questions about certain attacks made upon the World Council in the official journal of the Moscow Patriarchate. He had received a long answer sent by Razumovsky. The General Secretary asked for the guidance of the Committee concerning the way in which this letter should be answered.

The main points of the letter of Razumovsky were again that the World Council was not really interested in matters of Faith and Order and that it was a political body. The reply which might be given could show the place which the concerns of Faith and Order had in the life of the World Council and explain that the proclamation of the Lordship of Christ over all life to which the World Council was committed, did not make the World Council a political organization.

It was AGREED that a reply along these lines should be sent.

11. Future of World Council representation in Germany.

Dr. Mackie introduced this subject. He referred to the fact that Dean Högsbro's appointment had come to an end, since he had had to return to Denmark. He had rendered very great services to the World Council and to the German Churches. And the Inter-Church Aid Department was especially grateful for his work on scholarships and his contribution to the work among refugees. There was much concern on the part of different Churches about the effect that a withdrawal of representation in Germany might have. The German Churches themselves thought that liaison should continue, but in a different way from heretofore. The matter had been fully discussed with Dr. Bachmann, who had come to Geneva for the purpose.

The proposal was that Mr. Bengt Hoffman, as the secretary of the Department of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees concerned with inter-church aid relationships in Germany, should be recommended to the High Commission, Germany, as the successor to Dean Högsbro. Mr. Hoffman would seek to co-ordinate the various groups of workers from other countries in Germany related to the World Council. He would also be asked to prepare a careful report on the present activities of the Churches outside Germany in relation to Churches in Germany.

With regard to the Eastern Zone, it was proposed that in the light of the conversations between Mr. Pieck and Dean Högsbro, Mr. Hoffman should seek facilities for travel in the Eastern Zone in the normal course of his work.

This proposal was discussed. Pastor Niemöller pointed out that it would be preferable to have a World Council representative reside in the Eastern Zone. In any case it should be made clear that Mr. Hoffman's work was in regard to the total German Churches' situation and not just to one part of it.

It was AGREED that the liaison relationship in Germany should be continued.

It was also decided to send a message to Dean Högsbro to thank him warmly for the very great services which he had rendered to the ecumenical cause by his work with the German Churches.

2. Ecumenical Worship.

The Chairman said they should have in mind the desirability of helping the devotional side of the ecumenical movement. He had been thinking of the preparation of a small book of prayers, such as one brought out in 1934, including some prayers in English, French and German and the translation of an Orthodox litany, with the addition of the litany used by the Secretary at the opening of this meeting. He thought it would be very helpful if something of this kind could be produced by the staff.

It had also been suggested that the "Ecumenical Review" should include each month a loose page of intercessions and thanksgivings for particular moments of importance in ecumenical activity.

The Chairman said that when any extension to the buildings at headquarters was contemplated, the provision of a chapel or prayer-room should be borne in mind.

Several members expressed the hope that the Chairman would write a prayer of intercession for all Churches.

Dr. Mackie referred to a request from the W.S.C.F. re "Cantate Domino" and "Venite Adoremus". The hymn-book "Cantate Domino" had been reprinted many times, and the new edition which was being prepared, would contain many new hymns. New plates had to be made, which was expensive, but there had always been a steady demand for "Cantate Domino" and they were sure that the outlay would be justified. With regard to "Venite Adoremus" I, there had been strong pressure for the inclusion of communion services. They were, therefore, planning to include the Anglican Communion service, the Lutheran Communion (Swedish High Mass), and the French Reformed service in its new form. There would be a series of morning services, the Morning Prayer of the Church of Germany and the first service for the morning from the Book of Common Order of the Church of Scotland, and an outline of a service prepared after the pattern of

a number of Congregational services. They hoped to print the Evensong of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Orthodox Vespers, Compline in the form of the Roman breviary, and the Methodist Covenant Service. These will be printed in English, French and German, with music for the Communion services. They were also considering printing the Divine Liturgy of St. John Chrysostom.

The W.S.C.F. had felt that they might undertake something which official bodies would be unable to do, and they would be glad of the support of the World Council.

Mr. Taft suggested that the World Council should undertake the purchase and re-sale of 1,000 copies of "Cantate Domino", and this was AGREED.

Dr. Niemöller proposed that they could also take the risk of undertaking to purchase 250 copies of "Venite Adoremus". This was AGREED.

13. Message of the Presidents of the World Council.

The General Secretary said that the Presidents present at this meeting had decided to send out a message from the Presidents to the Churches on Whitsunday. Attempts would be made to send out an agreed message from all the Presidents, though it might not be possible to include Dr. T.C. Chao.

14. Report of the Sub-Committee of the Finance Committee.

Bishop Oxnam presented a verbal report of the discussions and recommendations of the Finance Sub-Committee. (A fuller report of the discussions of the Sub-Committee is set out in Appendix B).

(a) Actual Revenue and Expenditure in 1949.

The 1949 General Budget (i.e. for all Departments other than the Department of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees) called for revenue of $ 363,000 from the following sources :

From Rockfeller Fund for Ecumenical Institute	$ 60,000
From special gifts for completion of study of "The Life and Work of Women in the Church"	3,000
From Churches associated in the Council and from private gifts for the general budget :	
From U.S.A.	240,000
From countries other than the U.S.A.	60,000

Actual revenue was about $ 313,000 or some $ 50,000 less than budgeted. This did not, however, result in a deficit because by careful control of expenditure the actual operating expenses

were limited to about $ 307,000. Thus the present estimate of the result was a surplus of about $ 6,000. Some Churches were late in taking decisions to contribute, and further contributions towards the 1949 budget could therefore still be expected. These receipts would be recorded in the 1949 accounts and might ultimately raise the surplus to $ 7,500 or $ 8,000. The accounts of the Ecumenical Press Service showed a deficit of about $ 1,100 which would be covered from this surplus, and it was recommended that the balance should be added to the general reserve.

As regards contributions from Member Churches and individual donors, the receipts from the U.S.A. totalled about $ 217,000 or about 90% of the objective of $ 240,000. Receipts from countries other than the U.S.A. amounted to about $ 42,500 and might be raised by further contributions to $ 45,000. Actual receipts thus represented some 71% of the objective of $ 60,000 and but for the devaluation the expected total receipts would have been equivalent to about 84% of the objective.

At the recommendation of the Finance Sub-Committee, as moved by Bishop Oxnam, the Committee AGREED :

> To receive the provisional report of the 1949 results and defer adoption of the accounts until the July meetings, when the auditors' report would be available.

(b) 1950 Budget.

Bishop Oxnam reported that the Sub-Committee had discussed at length income prospects for 1950. He himself had expressed doubt at the Chichester meetings as to whether $ 240,000 would be raised in the U.S.A. in 1949, and his doubts had proved justified. He doubted whether $ 240,000 could confidently be expected from the U.S.A. in 1950, but after full discussion the Sub-Committee had agreed that a 1950 level of expenditure should be adopted on the assumption of the following revenue :

From the Rockfeller Fund for the Ecumenical Institute	$ 55,000
From Churches associated in the Council and from private gifts for the general budget :	
From U.S.A.	240,000
From countries other than the U.S.A.	50,000
	$345,000

The Committee had studied carefully the proposed level of expenditure for 1950 based on the above assumption as to revenue. This suggested level of expenditure provided, in accordance with the Chichester decisions, for an increase from $ 10,000 to $ 15,000 in the provision for the reserve for the next Assembly, from $ 10,000 to $ 20,000 in the provision for the general reserve,

and from $ 5,000 to $ 10,000 in the part of the budget of the Ecumenical Institute borne by the general revenue of the Council. The Sub-Committee had examined the expenditure proposals in detail, recommended acceptance of the proposed salary increases and was satisfied that the proposed expenditure level was sound, even if based on slightly optimistic revenue assumptions, and should be approved. On the recommendation of the Finance Sub-Committee, moved by Bishop Oxnam, the Committee AGREED :

That the suggested level of expenditure, totalling $ 345,000 and set out in detail in Appendix C, be approved as a basis of operations until the July meetings.

(c) Department of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees.

Bishop Oxnam reported that the Finance Sub-Committee had been informed that the suggested budgets for the Department of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees totalled $ 530,000, made up as follows :

Administration	$ 125,000
Scholarships	50,000
Health	80,000
Refugee Service	275,000

The available resources, including all reserves, totalled about $ 81,500, and Dr. Mackie had reported firm expectations of about $ 200,000. Even taking into account all revenue in respect of which any firm measure of assurance was available, there was need of about $ 200,000 of further revenue to cover the programme.

The Sub-Committee had discussed this problem at length and had had difficulty in reaching a decision. Should the Department incur a heavy deficit, it would have to be borne by the resources of the World Council itself. The Sub-Committee had received a report from Dr. Fry indicating that the revenue of Church World Service in 1950 was likely to be much lower than in the previous two years and that the first priority charge on such revenue would be for meeting obligations towards DP immigrants to America. Dr. Mackie had felt that it should be possible to raise the necessary additional revenue, and mentioned that it was estimated that at least five million dollars had been spent in Europe in 1949 on inter-church aid and refugee work, and that the sum required for his Department's budget thus represented only a small part of the total sum which was likely, in any event, to be spent in Europe in 1950. On the recommendation of the Finance Sub-Committee, moved by Bishop Oxnam, the Committee AGREED :

> That the Department of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees be authorised to continue operations on the basis of the budgets totalling $ 530,000, subject to the supervision and direction of the Board of Managers of the Department, but that current operations should be conducted in such a fashion that reduced income might be met by a reduced programme to the end that no deficit could result for which the World Council would be responsible.

(d) Ecumenical Institute Accounts for 1949.

Bishop Oxnam reported that the Sub-Committee had received the audited accounts of the Ecumenical Institute for 1949, and at the recommendation of the Finance Sub-Committee, moved by Bishop Oxnam, the Committee AGREED :

To receive and approve the accounts of the Ecumenical Institute for the year ended 31 December, 1949.

(e) Treasurership of Ecumenical Institute.

Bishop Oxnam reported that the Finance Sub-Committee had received with profound regret the news that by reason of pressure of other responsibilities, Mr. Georges Lombard would be obliged to resign from the position of Treasurer of the Ecumenical Institute. In the circumstances, the Sub-Committee could only accept the resignation, but recorded its warm gratitude for all the time and help so generously given by Mr. Lombard in his capacity as Treasurer of the Ecumenical Institute during the formative period.

(f) Formal Resolutions.

Bishop Oxnam reported that the Finance Sub-Committee recommended approval of three formal resolutions required in connection with :

(a) Pension fund for New York office employees.

(b) Bank account with Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

(c) Custody agreement with Guaranty Trust Company of New York for the safe-keeping of securities.

At the recommendation of the Finance Sub-Committee, moved by Bishop Oxnam, the Committee AGREED :

To approve the three resolutions which are set out in detail in Appendix B under item 6.

Faith and Order.

The Rev. Oliver Tomkins said that the three theological commissions preparing for the 1952 Conference on Faith and Order would hold their meetings as follows :

The Church	August
Ways of Worship	August
Inter-Communion	September

Following these three meetings it is proposed to hold a meeting of the Executive Committee. But the Executive may have to meet in two sections. One would meet in Europe, the other in North America, with the right of attendance of the American members of the whole Commission, because there are only likely to be two American members present in Paris at the conference in September.

Mr. Tomkins listed four problems of particular importance to Faith and Order :

1. How to make one conference out of three parallel commissions.
2. The best way of getting Lund delegates thinking in advance about the problem which Prof. Dodd had raised in his article in the "Ecumenical Review".
3. The type of responsibility which Faith and Order has for the coordination of unity schemes. It is clear that Faith and Order is not a negotiating body, but it must be concerned with experiments in Church unity.
4. Taking Orthodox participation seriously. It may prove necessary to have more personal visitation of the Orthodox areas.

The report was ACCEPTED.

16. Commission of the Churches on International Affairs.

The Chairman called upon Dr. Nolde to present his report on the Churches' Commission on International Affairs.

Dr. Nolde started by drawing attention to the increase in demands made upon the CCIA. In the General Assembly session at Paris in 1948, the CCIA concentrated on one subject, while in 1949 it followed closely some eight subjects. It was obvious, he said, that some conclusion must be come to as to some principles for determining the limits of CCIA activity.

1. Issues dealing with immediate problems in international affairs.

The following were the subjects which had been considered in varying degree :

1. Jerusalem - problem of internationalising.
2. Palestine refugees.
3. Refugees, stateless people etc.
4. Violation of human rights in Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, etc.
5. Abduction of Greek children.
6. S.W. Africa.
7. The Indian minority in S.E. Africa.
8. Netherlands-Indonesia situation.
9. Europe Council.
10. War Criminals.
11. Programme for economic development of under-privileged areas.
12. Trusteeship issues.
13. Prayer and meditation in the General Assembly sessions.

2. Long range affairs.

The question of genocide had been brought to the attention of the CCIA constituency in every country and there had been attempts of ratification. The universal declaration, following its adoption at Paris, had been brought to the attention of the constituency.

The covenant on Human Rights was being drafted at the moment, and he believed that the constituency would be prepared to take a stand before the Human Rights Commission at its next session at the end of March.

3. Protection of Church interests - particularly property interests.

Within the last six months they had been concerned with properties of the Churches in Spain, Tanganyika, Italy and Israël. A rough estimate would place the valuation of the properties involved at about one hundred million dollars. While the CCIA moved only on the international policy level, nevertheless this was a heavy burden placed upon the Commission and it might not be amiss to reflect on whether the right kind of organisation had been set up to do this work.

4. Relation of the Commission with International Bodies.

Those with the Economic and Social Council and with UNESCO have continued. At the insistent request of the Executive Committee of the Commission, consultative status was sought and granted with the Food and Agriculture Organisation, although there was some reluctance on the Commission's part for fear of running the risk of superficiality.

5. Relations with Churches and Councils.

An experiment has been conducted by the three officers of the Commission, Prof. van Asbeck, Mr. Grubb and Dr. Nolde whereby, at the invitation of Norway and Sweden, closer personal relationships had been sought to encourage the formation of national Commissions of the Churches on International Affairs. Sweden had formed a national commission and Norway would do so in the near future.

6. Office Arrangements.

The decision was taken at the Executive meeting in Oxford to open a third office in Geneva, as a means of liaison here. The situation has not proved easy owing to limited funds and to the type of work which anybody located in the Geneva office would be called upon to undertake.

Dr. Nolde reported that his colleague in New York, had recently accepted an invitation from the State Department to join its staff, thus posing a very serious problem as to the kind of successor to be found for him.

7. Study Programme.

This in itself, he said, had assumed considerable proportions and needed to be reviewed in order that in future the proper limits for study assignments to the CCIA be fixed.

An International Law conference was planned for the week after Easter.

A preliminary report on the Race study had been prepared, and a progress report would be available at the Toronto meetings.

Dominant Religions were under discussion, but there was the question as to what scope this particular study would have - whether or not it should be confined to Roman Catholicism or whether it should include other similar or analogous types.

A fragmentary approach to the total study of War and Peace had been made, and it had been left to the Peace Churches to undertake their independent study, with the understanding that their findings would not be considered final or be distributed until every point of view had been similarly investigated.

8. Public Relations Programme.

A coordinated method of public relations which would embrace the work of CCIA was highly important.

Pastor Boegner asked what was CCIA's proposition regarding the Holy Land.

Dr. Nolde reported that there was no agreement among the constituency concerning the political arrangements for an internationalised Jerusalem. Three fundamental principles had been presented in the name of the CCIA to the Trusteeship Council :

i) human rights.
ii) protection of the Holy Places.
iii) restitution of property.

Bishop Berggrav asked about the situation regarding the abduction of Greek children.

Dr. Nolde said that the Commission had proposed that the Presidents should send a letter indicating the concern of the Churches, and had suggested that considerable publicity be given to the appeal by the Greek Government and Church.

Bishop Berggrav considered that the power of public opinion alone should carry weight in this problem.

Mr. Grubb said that a letter expressing deep concern and referring back to the resolution of the Central Committee could now be presented to the Presidents of the World Council if they were ready to sign it.

After further discussion it was ultimately decided that the Executive Committee should send a letter to Archbishop Spyridion of Athens.

This action was AGREED, and Mr. Grubb and Bishop Berggrav were appointed to draft the letter. At a later session, the text of this letter was approved. (See Appendix D.)

The question of the Calendar Reform was then discussed, the question being whether the study on this should be continued. It was queried whether this was a CCIA question. Mr. Oliver Tomkins was asked to make some inquiries into the subject.

Dr. Visser 't Hooft said that the World Council had received news that the Afrikaans Churches had decided to call a conference on the Race question. Prof. Gerdener was contacted to see if he considered it would be wise to have a World Council representative at that meeting, and Dr. Visser 't Hooft himself was asked to go. He said that he found it impossible to accept the invitation but he asked that they would accept another Dutch-speaking representative - having Dr. Hans Hoekendijk in mind. He said that there would be several advantages in this choice because Dr. Hoekendijk was Secretary for Evangelism, and this aspect would stand him in good stead ; he was Dutch speaking, and the Afrikaans had stressed this ; and he had travelled widely and so could look at the subject from a world standpoint. He would express the World Council's concern in the situation, and would bring back full information to the Council.

In the light of all these reasons, Dr. Visser 't Hooft proposed that Dr. Hoekendijk be asked to make this journey. The proposal was AGREED that the organisers of the Bloemfontein Conference be asked to accept Dr. Hoekendijk as the World Council representative, and that on that occasion he should also visit other Churches in South Africa.

17. Study Department.

Mr. Ehrenström spoke of the new opportunities and problems presented to the Study Department by the formation of the World Council. In promoting ecumenical thinking the Department should work through and for the Churches, and one of its major concerns was to work out the implications of this new situation in terms of policy and methods. It was seeking to enlist the cooperation of related Church agencies and various other groups, and to persuade them to incorporate the issues raised in the ecumenical enquiries in their own programmes and to undertake definite responsibility for specific projects. At the same time it was developing the network of National

Ecumenical Study Committees, which served as a link between the Department and vital forces in the individual countries. The latest additions were France and India ; the formation of the latter group came at a very opportune moment since the General Secretary's journey had brought fresh attention to the tremendous needs of the Asian Churches also in the field of cooperative ecumenical thought.

The three major enquiries outlined by the Study Department Committee last summer were as follows :

1. "The Bible and the Church's Message to the World Today".
2. "The Evangelisation of Man in Modern Mass Society".
3. "Christian Action in Society".

The Central Committee had adopted them as representing urgent issues in the present world strategy of Christendom, and had urged the member-Churches to give them "serious consideration in sustained study and appropriate action". The Department had issued study pamphlets on these subjects, and in numerous places individuals or groups were now at work on specific assignments.

1. The Bible.

A Symposium on "The Biblical Authority for the Church's Social and Political Message Today" was going to press shortly. At present this biblical enquiry was carried forward chiefly along two lines. The document on "Guiding Principles for the Interpretation of the Bible" was widely studied in theological faculties and even by Roman Catholics. Furthermore three national groups had been asked to prepare monographs on the Biblical teaching on : Man in Society ; Justice ; Work and Vocation.

2. Evangelism.

This enquiry was in the hands of Dr. Hoekendijk, the World Council Secretary for Evangelism, and the pamphlet issued was being used by groups in different countries, both in order to collect the facts of the situation and to evaluate current methods. Pilot projects were on foot in certain local communities.

The work done so far had high-lighted three areas, where it would be necessary to break new ground : the problem of communication ; the establishment of accepted criteria of "successful" evangelism ; the sociological conditioning of evangelism.

3. Christian Action in Society.

This enquiry embraced two main problems, "The Responsible Society" and "The Meaning of Work". One of the major tasks here had been to break down the general subjects into detailed assignments, related to the specific preoccupations of Christians in varying industrial and political situations, and to bring them into the wider ecumenical fellowship of thought and experience.

A booklet by Dr. Oldham on "The Meaning of Work" was now in the press, and a study guide on the same subject would also be ready shortly. In addition the Department was collecting data for a survey on "Christianity and Communism".

In order to spread information about the problems with which the groups in various countries were wrestling, and the progress made, the Department had decided to issue an occasional information bulletin to its collaborators.

Mr. Ehrenström further mentioned a study undertaken in cooperation with the International Missionary Council on "the Christian Approach to the Jews", and a symposium on the life and thought of the Orthodox Church today, scheduled to appear in 1951.

Speaking of the World Council Staff Coordinating Committee on Sutdy, Mr. Ehrenström suggested that the time might now have come to expand the work of this Committee into developing an overall strategy for the ecumenical thinking being promoted under the auspices of the World Council of Churches.

Mr. Taft proposed that the Study Department be asked to undertake an investigation of methods and techniques in Christian group study, both nationally and internationally.

Mr. Bilheimer supported this proposal. This was AGREED.

Mr. Cooke said he wished to express appreciation of these pamphlets, particularly that on Evangelism, and on the Responsible Society. These had been of great value in his denomination as a basis for study.

The Report was ACCEPTED, and the Chairman expressed the gratitude of the Committee.

18. Youth Department.

Miss Fraser was asked to report on the activities of the Youth Department.

She expressed the thanks of the Youth delegation at the Bangkok Conference for the opportunities that the World Council of Churches had provided for youth activities, and for the approval that they might attend the Conference. The young people wanted to be recognised as being eager to take upon themselves the concerns of the Church, and the Church itself had recognized that within the total framework there were responsibilities for young people.

Miss Fraser reported that its policy was for increasingly close relations with the on-going work of the Youth Departments of the various Churches. The most effective way of reaching the greatest number of youth is to use the programme adopted by the Youth Departments of various Churches as the main channel of ecumenical activity.

Youth has a close liaison with the Department of Inter-Church Aid and it has been encouraging to see how the programme drawn up for Youth a year ago has been started, and for the most part carried through. Présinge has come to be looked upon as one of the very valuable meeting places for European youth leaders.

Work camps have proved a great success, and this venture is being extended to Asia. There have been three successful camps in Japan and an invitation has come from the Orthodox young people in Cyprus for a small group to take part in a camp and conference in Cyprus this summer, giving an introduction to Orthodox life and thought.

Staff travel has been possible on a large scale and new areas have been visited. Jan Mirejovsky visited the U.S.A. during the summer ; George Booth has travelled much in connection with work camps. Bill Keys has just completed one month's trip in the Carribean area, and Miss Fraser herself had been to Bangkok, and had visited many countries on the journey back.

It is hoped to have a conference in 1952 in Asia, which is being planned by five organisations working jointly through the World Christian Youth Commission.

Miss Fraser referred to two factors which the Bangkok Conference revealed :

the evidence of development among Church youth movements ;

the need to present the importance of youth work to missionary societies.

Miss Fraser stressed the fact that we should come to the assistance of youth in Asia and strengthen the presentation of the Christian responsibility in terms of social and national life.

Miss Fraser reported on the situation in Indo China, India, Pakistan, Iran, Syria, Cyprus and Greece.

The major subjects to dominate Youth Department interest in the next year are the production of new material from the Toronto meeting, the working out of policy for Asia, and the strengthening of contacts with Orthodox youth.

19. Ecumenical Institute.

Dr. Kraemer presented the report.

The Ecumenical Institute was in one sense at the heart of the ecumenical movement and in another sense it was in the back-ground. Seen from the outside, it seemed to offer simply a series of conferences and courses, but these developed vital relationships between different Churches and countries.

In 1949 several conferences had taken place on general subjects but of great importance for the ecumenical movement. The proof of the value of the Conference on Evangelism was evident by later correspondence. That on the "Meaning of Work" has now developed into a study carried out in cooperation with the Study Department. History professors and students had discussed "The Meaning of History".

It was astonishing to note that in most Churches there is still the lack of understanding that the Christian Church has a special relation to the Jewish people. This was brought to light by the conference on "The Problem of the Relation of the Christian Church to the Jews".

In addition there had been conferences for journalists, industrialists, teachers, medical men and theologians.

Courses have been held for youth leaders, pastors, theological students and missionaries. It has become necessary to have two courses each year for theological students, owing to the number of applications. It may also be useful to have the youth leaders' courses twice a year.

People taking part in these courses get a greater insight into the ecumenical movement : their outlook is greatly widened and there is a marked effect on their attitude toward their Christian responsibility in life.

Bossey had been privileged to have the services of Mr. Selvaretnam of Ceylon, who helped in the worship and pastoral care of people attending the courses and conferences.

Mr. Baly had been of great assistance by travelling for the Institute and also in preparing conferences.

Dr. Walz is assisting in building up a very much needed documentation and in making contacts with the lay institutes in various countries.

It had been decided to hold a series of regional conferences to discuss the problems which laymen meet regarding their Christian responsibility in their various professions. Several of these meetings will take place in 1951 and preparations are going on.

Department of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees.

The Chairman called on Dr. R.C. Mackie for the report of this Department.

Dr. Mackie said that the resolutions laid down at Chichester had been very helpful. He would first deal with the Service to Refugees.

Refugees.

Mr. Rees was now acting as Advisor on Refugee Affairs, and Mr. Chandler had taken over the work of Director of Field Operations, working closely with the C.W.S. D.P. Operations. Mr. Rees had made a journey to the Middle East and they were now investigating the possible function of the World Council in regard to refugees in this area. A conference might be held to direct attention to their plight. The recent Salzburg Conference had been highly successful in focussing interest on the problems of refugees in Austria. As the Displaced Persons' problem came to an end, the Department must give increasing attention to the tremendous continuing problem of new refugees and German-speaking refugees. A hard core of about 70,000 D.Ps., for reasons of age, health, etc. would remain. The German Church would accept responsibility for institutional cases, if arrangements could be worked out. He would like to have a resolution expressing the moral obligations of the World Council for continued interest in these remaining Displaced Persons.

Inter-Church Aid.

Dr. Mackie said they had prepared a detailed programme for 1950. The needs of the Churches were entering a more permanent, and even more vital, inter-church aid phase. He hoped that there would be a widespread and generous response.

Dr. Mackie said he had been asked what was the future of the work of this department. It was the important function of the World Council to hold a balance, and to see that the funds available were distributed fairly among the Churches. This task of ecumenical coordination was essential to any successful inter-church aid in Europe.

Finance.

This problem was being discussed by the Finance Committee. The bulk of inter-church aid did not cost the Department anything beyond the cost of administration, the budget for which had again been cut down this year. The Service to Refugees, the Health Programme and the Scholarship Programme were administered directly by the Department. There were not at present definite assurances for the sums involved, but it was his conviction that the Churches did not wish to see these essential services jeopardised. There were certain encouraging signs from different countries such as New Zealand, Australia, Canada, Denmark and Sweden. The great difficulty was in their relationships with American Churches, as C.W.S. was in an unfavourable financial position. They would like to have some mandate to find out the best way to approach this problem.

Dr. Nolde said that the work of CCIA touched the refugee work on an international level only. I.R.O. was going out of existence in 1950, and the High Commissioner's office would not be set up until January 1, 1951. There were three weaknesses in the plan for the High Commissioner's office : (1) The definition of refugees was that used by I.R.O., but such refugees might be added

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to it as were subsequently decided ; (2) The function of the office would in the main be that of legal assistance and would not be operational, though the way was open for broader terms of reference ; (3) Apart from actual administration expenses of the High Commissioner's office, funds would have to come from voluntary contributions by governments. These limitations might make it difficult to find a strong man who would take this post.

Dr. Mackie read a draft resolution with regard to institutional cases to be cared for in Germany.

Mr. Cooke thought it might be preferable to postpone this resolution until the Finance Committee had been able to go into the financial situation in more detail.

Bishop Oxnam said that the position was that the activities of the Department involved an annual expenditure of $ 505,000, of which only about $ 281,000 could be counted on. If this resolution would entail any financial commitment, it must not be passed without detailed consideration. Later it was decided to postpone the resolution until the meeting of the Central Committee in July. The discussion was adjourned.

Dr. Fry said that there was a provision in the rules that the income for the administrative budget of the Department of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees should come in from inter-Church aid committees in different countries. Now C.W.S., the agency for the Churches in America, would certainly be dissolved, at latest by April 1, 1951, and the work of C.R.E. in Britain had been merged in that of the British Council of Churches. In future they would probably have to go direct to the Churches for funds. Dr. Fry proposed that the staff be asked to study this matter and present certain amendments to the Central Committee in July.

The Chairman put this motion to the Committee and it was AGREED.

Ecumenical Review.

A growth of 300 in the number of subscribers since last summer was reported. If this continues it is likely that the Review will be able to pay its way next year. The danger period of the change over from "Christendom" to "Ecumenical Review" is now past.

Sample copies have been circulated with a view to attracting new subscribers.

The next number will be related to the East Asian situation.

22. Staff Travel.

There were two prospective journeys mentioned for sanction by the Executive Committee :

1. It was AGREED that the Rev. Oliver Tomkins should visit the East, and particularly India, because Faith and Order has a specific task in relation to the discussions between the Churches in that country.

2. It was considered that Dr. Kraemer should visit India within the next few years in order to help with the whole approach to laymen. It was not practicable, however, that this trip should be made before 1952.

It was AGREED that all staff members making long journeys should produce travel diaries and should ensure that all the members of the Executive receive copies.

23. Press and Publicity.

Mr. Taft presented a memorandum on Public Relations Policy referred to the Executive Committee by the Executive Committee of the North American Conference of Member Churches. In commenting, he said there were no specific recommendations arising out of it, but it had been discussed with the Study Department and Bishop Neill and the suggestion had been made that some report or proposal growing out of the ideas expressed might be made to Toronto. It had also been suggested that it might be possible to hold a seminar of journalists at the Ecumenical Institute.

Mr. Parlin said that the only specific requests in this memorandum were the reference to the programme at Toronto, namely that there should be an opening worship service which should have some photographic value, and that there should be a public meeting.

Mr. Taft suggested that a special small conference might be called at Toronto, using some of the same people as would come for the Central Committee.

The Chairman suggested that they might ask the Study Department to take the matter up with the American office, with the possibility of arranging a small conference in Toronto, and that Mr. Bilheimer and Mr. Ehrenström be put in joint charge of following up this discussion.

Mr. Ehrenström said that this would be acceptable to the Study Department. The Secretary for Evangelism was in charge of a study on the problem of communication. In cooperation with the Inter-Church Aid Department, he was planning a conference on this subject towards the end of the year.

Dr. Fry said that he would report to the U.S.A. Conference of Member Churches that this memorandum had been presented to the Executive, and that they should delay action until this study was complete.

The Religious News Service in the U.S.A. had proposed to extend their service to Europe, intending to use the World Council as a distributing agent to the religious press, Protestants and Orthodox and doing their own distribution to the secular press. The U.S.A. Member Churches, as a result of their experience with RNS, had felt that RNS could do a very useful service this way. Mr. Taft recommended that a sub-committee be elected to consider this possibility.

In the discussion, questions were raised about RNS. Was it not a specifically American service ? And did it not include Catholics and Jews ? After further discussion, it was proposed that the following sub-committee should be asked to investigate the whole question of the relation between E.P.S. and the various national religious press services :

Chairman : Mr. Kenneth Grubb.

Members : Mr. Charles Taft.
A deputy for Pastor Niemöller.
A deputy for Pastor Boegner.

This was AGREED.

24. Secretariat for Evangelism.

Dr. Visser 't Hooft presented the report.

The Secretariat had given much time to the development of an information and documentation centre on evangelism.

A series of bulletins are being published : (a) Quarry articles along geographical lines and along functional lines ; (b) Reports of regional conferences ; (c) Bibliographical surveys (annually).

Mr. Ehrenström had already reported on the participation of this Secretariat in the study work. Dr. Hoekendijk had also a responsibility for the study on "The Missionary Obligation of the Church" undertaken by the International Missionary Council.

Visits are planned for the next few months to France, Belgium, Germany (British Zone and Berlin), the Netherlands and possibly Great Britain

It is hoped that in cooperation with the Inter-Church Aid Department the Secretariat for Evangelism may be able to help in the strategy of evangelism of the Churches, in proposing the allocation

of funds to promising new experiments which are still in the early stages of development.

The report was ACCEPTED.

25. Life and Work of Women in the Church.

Dr. Visser 't Hooft said he was glad to inform the Committee officially that Miss Sarah Chakko had accepted the appointment of Secretary to this Commission for a period of 1 1/2 years. He was sure that the Committee were grateful for the sacrifice made by her college in making it possible for Miss Chakko to remain with the Commission until summer 1951. This meant, of course, that they would very soon have to think about a successor for Miss Chakko, but he was very glad that the first secretary should be someone from the Younger Churches.

Mrs. Kathleen Bliss had accepted the post of editor in the writing of the survey, which would, therefore, be in the best possible hands.

The first meeting of the Commission was to be held from March 6 - 10, and the prospects of a good attendance at this important meeting was encouraging. There would be a very full agenda, as they would have to decide on the task of this Commission within the framework set up at Amsterdam, and go deeply into the matter of the survey.

With regard to the membership of the Commission, Dr. Visser 't Hooft said that all the persons appointed at Chichester had accepted membership, with the exception of three. Mrs. Douglas Horton had been unable to accept, and the American Conference of Member Churches had nominated Mrs. Mary Ely Lyman.

Mr. Taft moved that the Committee accept this nomination and this was AGREED.

Dr. Visser 't Hooft said that Mrs. William Temple, to their regret, had been unable to serve, and the name of Mrs. Michael Ridley was before them. She was chairman of the Central Board of Women's work of the Church of England, and a most able and active woman. Mrs. Isabel Forrester had been unable to accept, and Mrs. W.L. McKerrow was strongly recommended by Principal Taylor. It was AGREED to accept these two nominations.

The United Council of Church Women had nominated as their representative Mrs. Theodore Wedel. The World's Y.W.C.A. would appoint a consultant at their Executive meeting to be held shortly. No word had yet been received from the Canadian Council of Churches as to the representative they wished to nominate, but Dr. Gallagher hoped to be able to submit a nomination before long.

Dr. Visser 't Hooft said there was a difficulty with regard to the appointment of a member from Australasia provided for at Chichester. Nominations had been received from Australia and New Zealand, neither of which would feel adequately represented by a member from the other country. Australia had nominated the Rev. W. Kiek, an ordained woman minister of the Congregational Church and Mrs. C.C. Holland had been nominated by New Zealand and highly recommended.

On the suggestion of Mr. Taft, it was AGREED that the Executive Committee should recommend to the Central Committee that both these persons should be appointed to the Commission.

Mrs. Swain said that she had visited the Russian Orthodox Women's Seminary in Paris and had been most impressed by the work being done by Mrs. Zander. She would like to see Mrs. Zander invited to become a member of this Commission and to attend the meeting.

Mr. Taft moved that Mrs. Zander be invited to attend the meeting, and that the Central Committee be asked to sanction her appointment as a member of the Commission. This was AGREED.

Mrs. Swain also proposed that Dr. Glora Wysner be appointed as consultant for the International Missionary Council. This was AGREED with the understanding that her appointment would be confirmed by the Central Committee in due course.

25. Staff Appointment.

The appointment of Mr. James RYBERG as Secretary for Press and Publicity of the Department of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees, was confirmed.

27. Assembly 1953.

Bishop Oxnam said that it had been decided at the 1948 meeting of the Central Committee to hold the next Assembly in the U.S.A. A committee in the U.S.A. was working on the selection of a suitable place. It was the moment to record a definite confirmation.

Pastor Boegner proposed that the meeting confirm the decision of the Central Committee in 1948 that the next Assembly be held in the United States of America, and thanked the American Conference of Member Churches for their invitation.

This was AGREED .

28. Date of Executive Committee meeting in 1951.

Dr. Visser 't Hooft said the members might like to consider how much time they wanted to devote to this meeting. Dr. Sisco had suggested that they should devote longer than three days to the mid-year meeting, which was especially important.

Dr. Sisco said it was not his meaning that they should add to the agenda, but that they should have more time to get an overall picture of the situation as it affected the World Council and its member Churches in different parts of the world. Responsibility must be vested in the Executive, and they must determine the policy to be executed by the General Secretariat. He proposed that they request the General Secretary, at the next mid-term meeting of the Executive, to provide for four days as an experiment, and to put on the agenda certain general problems. This was seconded by Bishop Oxnam and AGREED.

The date was provisionally fixed from January 30 to February 2, inclusive. There would be a meeting of the Finance Sub-Committee on Monday, January 29.

29. Greetings.

Messages of greetings were read from the Archbishop of Upsala, from the Australian Council for the World Council, from Metropolitan Panteleimon.

It was DECIDED to send a special greeting to Dr. Henry Leiper.

30. Dr. Sisco moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman and General Secretary for all their work and the way in which the meetings had been conducted, and to the staff for the reports which they had presented. This was carried.

Appendix A.

STATEMENT ON THE HYDROGEN BOMB

The hydrogen bomb is the latest and most terrible step in the crescendo of warfare which has changed war from a fight between men and nations to a mass murder of human life. Man's rebellion against his Creator has reached such a point that, unless stayed, it will bring self-destruction upon him. All this is a perversion ; it is against the moral order by which man is bound ; it is sin against God.

All men have responsibilities before God as they face the grave issues raised by the hydrogen bomb and other weapons of modern war. Let each ponder in his conscience, be he statesman or scientist or ordinary citizen, how far his own action or attitude contributes to the danger of world suicide ; and what he must do to prevent it, and to bring the nations to understand and serve one another.

The governments of the nations have an inescapable responsibility at this hour. The world is divided into hostile camps through suspicion and distrust, and through the failure of the nations to bring their mutual relations within an agreed system of justice and order. As representatives of Christian Churches we appeal for a gigantic new effort for peace. We know how strenuously the governments have discussed peace in the past. But sharp political conflicts continue and the atomic danger develops uncontrolled. We urge the governments to enter into negotiations once again, and to do everything in their power to bring the present tragic deadlock to an end.

This is the hour to listen afresh to the Word of the God Who is the Lord of history. And this is the hour for earnest prayer to Him. For the fate of mankind is in His hands. Those who trust Him do not need to fear, whatever comes. He is the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ. All are to appear before His judgment seat, and to give an account of what they have done, or have refused to do, for their fellow men.

APPENDIX B

MINUTES OF
SUB-COMMITTEE OF FINANCE COMMITTEE
FEBRUARY 20, 21 AND 22, 1950

Chairman: Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam

Present: M. Georges Lombard (Vice-Chairman)
Rev. L.E. Cooke
Dr. F.C. Fry
Mr. F.W. Gilpin
Dr. A. Koechlin
Mr. Charles Parlin
Dr. G.A. Sisco

In attendance: Dr. W.A. Visser't Hooft, Dr. R. Mackie
Rev. O. Tomkins, Mr. R. Bilheimer,
Mr. F. Northam (Secretary).

1. Actual Revenue and Expenditure in 1949.

The Sub-Committee considered a paper listing each member church of the World Council of Churches and the amount of its contribution to the 1949 general budget, and noted that the total contributions received from the member churches in the USA amounted to $217,563.25 or more than 90% of the objective of $240,000 and that the contributions actually received from member churches in countries other than the USA totalled $42,507.84 or nearly 71% of the target of $60,000. Additional contributions of about $2,500 in respect of the 1949 budget could still be expected from member churches in countries other than the USA, and the inclusion of these further contributions would raise the total to over $45,000. Furthermore, but for devaluation these contributions would have been equivalent to about $50,000 or over 84% of the objective. The Sub-Committee agreed:

> that contributions received up to March 31st specifically indicated as towards the 1949 budget might be included in the accounts for 1949.

On the expenditure side, the Sub-Committee considered the detailed statement setting out the provisional estimate of the actual expenses in 1949 and totalling, in respect of the general budget, $307,701.80. The Sub-Committee noted that the figures were not final but that no significant changes were expected. All departmental budgets had been under-spent except those of Finance and Business Department and Youth Department, New York, in respect of which there were slight over-spendings.

Thus the present estimate of the general budget result for 1949 showed a surplus of $5,844.39 and this figure was likely to be raised above $8,000 by further contributions still to be received.

The Sub-Committee also received a provisional statement of the accounts of the Ecumenical Press Service for 1949, showing a deficit

on the year's operations of about $1,100, and agreed to recommend:

that from the above-mentioned surplus, a supplementary grant should be made to the Ecumenical Press Service, sufficient to cover the deficit of about $1,100.

The Committee noted with satisfaction that wholly by reason of planned under-expenditure it had proved possible to show a small surplus on the operations for the year 1949 and agreed to recommend:

that the final surplus at present estimated at about $6,000 to $7,000, after allowing for the supplementary grant to the Ecumenical Press Service, should be added to the General Reserve.

The Committee discussed the question of the publication of the annual accounts and of the detailed list of the contributions made by each member church. Attention was drawn to certain necessary revisions in the list and, subject to these corrections, it was agreed:

(a) that the annual accounts should be published and should be available for wider distribution in addition to being sent to Committee members and all member churches;

(b) that there should be published with the accounts a list of all member churches and their contributions.

It was further agreed to recommend that the Executive Committee:

should receive the provisional report of the 1949 results and defer adoption of the accounts until the July meetings, when the auditors' report would be available.

2. 1950 Budget

The Sub-Committee considered the proposition that the level of expenditure for 1950 should be based upon the assumption of the following revenue:

From the Rockefeller Fund for the Ecumenical Institute	$55,000
From Churches associated in the Council and from private gifts for the General Budget:	
from U.S.A.	240,000
from countries other than the U.S.A.	50,000
Total:	$345,000

It was noted that the proposed withdrawal from the Rockefeller Fund for the Ecumenical Institute was $5,000 less than the sum used in 1949 and implied a draft on general revenue of $10,000 for the expenses of the Institute as compared with $5,000 in 1949. This was in accordance with the decisions taken at Chichester.

The Sub-Committee discussed at length whether the assumption of revenue of $240,000 from member churches in the U.S.A. was a reasonable and realistic one.

Attention was drawn to the fact that church contributions in 1949 totalled approximately $198,000 and that the balance of the American contribution comprised nearly $14,000 from the surplus of individual gifts to the Conference of U.S.A. Member Churches over the needs of the Conference budget, and a sum of nearly $5,000 brought forward from 1948. It was questioned whether a repetition of the first of these items could be expected in 1950 and pointed out that the second item was non-recurring. On the other hand, there was reason to hope that the contribution of the Presbyterian Church USA in 1950 might be $22,000 greater than in 1949.

Bishop Oxnam recalled that at Chichester he had questioned whether $240,000 could be raised in the U.S.A. in 1949 and that his doubts had proved justified. He again felt doubtful whether the full $240,000 could be raised in 1950. The Sub-Committee was informed that Dr. Leiper had stated in a letter to Geneva: "I believe it wholly realistic to assume that the American member churches can secure the full amount of $240,000 for 1950 (of course assuming that the Conference will still be able to make up at least a certain amount of any possible deficiencies)."

Attention was also drawn to the fact that the objective was to secure in 1950, 25% of the support needed from member churches from those in countries other than the U.S.A. and 75% from those in the U.S.A., whereas the suggested figures did not even represent the 1949 objective of 20% and 80%. Attention was drawn to the considerable increase in the task of the non-American member churches as a result of devaluation, the effect of which had only been partly felt in 1949 but would be felt in full in 1950.

Attention was then turned to the suggested figure of $50,000 from member churches in countries other than the U.S.A. It was reported that this figure was based upon a detailed study of the possible expectations and it was reported that an increase of $2,000 could be expected in the Swiss contribution, an increase of over $1,000 in the Danish contribution and that the German churches were hoping to provide $5,000 - an increase of more than $3,000 - in 1950. After careful study and lengthy discussion the Sub-Committee agreed to recommend:

> that the level of expenditure for 1950 should be recommended for approval on the basis of total revenue of $345,000 but that this assumption should be subject to reconsideration at the July meetings.

The Sub-Committee then studied the detailed statement of the suggested expenditure level for 1950, submitted by the staff and totalling $343,758. It was noted that in accordance with the decision taken at Chichester, no salary increases had been granted at the end of 1949, but that the above-mentioned statement included provision for such salary increases as were to be submitted to the Sub-Committee for consideration.

The Sub-Committee then examined in detail the list of suggested salary increases which involved an expenditure of some $4,100 on the

general budget and an additional expenditure of $1,500 on the budgets of the Department of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees, and agreed to recommend approval of all the suggested increases.

The Sub-Committee then considered a request by the New York office for an increase of $3,000 in the budget of the New York Youth Department. It was pointed out that this request had been received after the duplication of the general paper, and that the figures in the main paper allowed only for an increase of $500. The request was, therefore, for the addition of $2,500 to the suggested level of expenditure under consideration.

The Sub-Committee discussed this question at length. Dr. Fry reported that, as requested at the last meeting, he had made a study (less complete than he would have wished) of the question, and a good case had been made out for the need for the additional budgetary provision to cover the proposed programme of work. There was, however, some question as to whether the work was all within the field of responsibility of the World Council New York Youth Section. It had been suggested that the additional sum might be taken from the American Conference funds, but such a procedure was open to objection both on the grounds that it is unsound for a budget to be financed from two sources and that the American Conference might wish to determine policy if it was providing part of the budget. It was further pointed out that the requested increase of $3,000 would raise the New York budget for work primarily in America to the same level as the budget for Youth, Geneva, for work in the whole world.

After long discussion it was agreed:

(a) that the question should be referred to the Youth Committee of the World Council for consideration; and

(b) that the matter should be reconsidered at the July meeting in the light of the recommendation from the Youth Committee, and any further advice available from American members of the Committee.

Dr. Fry then reported that Dr. Floyd Tomkins had asked him to submit a request for an additional $1,000 for the Faith and Order American budget for the travel of U.S. representatives to meetings in Europe, and for meetings in the U.S.A. Attention was drawn to the fact that in accordance with uncompleted negotiations regarding the allocation between the American and European Faith and Order budgets of the cut of $1,000 accepted in respect of Faith and Order at the Chichester meeting, the figures in the main paper under discussion included $5,550 for Faith and Order American budget as against $6,000 in 1949. The request was thus for an increase of $1,450 in the figures under discussion.

It was pointed out that in some measure the same problem arises here as in the case of New York Youth budget, namely that it seems possible that some expenses are borne by the World Council in America

which, in other countries, would be paid by the Faith and Order Department of the appropriate National Council of Churches. It was suggested that this question should be examined. On the other hand, it seemed clear that additional provision was necessary for the travel of American representatives to meetings in Europe. On this question, however, it was felt that there was some danger that the Faith and Order Department might be more generous in its grants for travel expenses than other departments, e.g. in respect of Executive and Central Committee meetings and Study Department meetings. After lengthy discussion, the Sub-Committee agreed:

(a) that the $450 reduction in the Faith and Order American budget be restored.

(b) that the $550 reduction in the Faith and Order European budgets made at Chichester be restored and allocated to the meetings budget as a provision for the travel of American representatives.

(c) that the Rev. Oliver Tomkins be asked to study the Faith and Order American budget during his visit to America and to report to the July meeting.

The Sub-Committee noted that the original statement of the suggested level of expenditure for 1950 needed adjustment for the addition of $1,000 to the Faith and Order budget, the inclusion of one salary adjustment which had been omitted and for a slight correction in the Study Department budget, and that the effect of these changes was to raise the total to $345,400. A reduction of $400 could be made in the item "Miscellaneous and Unforeseen" in the budget for the General Secretariat, to bring the total to the exact figure of the budgeted revenue.

The Sub-Committee further noted that the proposed level of expenditure included no significant increases which had not been discussed, and reflected the programme agreed on at Chichester, including increases from $10,000 to $15,000 in the provision for the Reserve for the Second Assembly and from $10,000 to $20,000 in the provision for the General Reserve; the reduction by comparison with the Chichester figures was accounted for primarily by the effects of the devaluation of the pound sterling. After discussion the Sub-Committee agreed to recommend:

that the suggested level of expenditure, totalling $345,000 and set out in detail in Appendix C, be approved as a basis of operations until the July meetings.

3. Department of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees

Dr. Mackie presented to the Sub-Committee the programme of the Department of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees. He explained that on general inter-church aid projects no expenditure was incurred until grants had been received; thus the programme

was not operated on a budgetary basis, but on the other hand there was no significant possibility of a deficit. Minor deficits could, of course, arise from over-spending against individual designated gifts, and to cover such possibilities and to permit occasional advances in anticipation of gifts for specially urgent needs, there was need for an "un-earmarked fund". At the end of 1940 the Department had a total sum of about $36,000 available in the "un-earmarked fund", but of this about $14,000 were provisionally blocked to cover holdings of Canadian dollars and Swedish crowns; this latter part would become freely disposable only when the soft currencies had been put to effective use.

Dr. Mackie then explained that there were four budgets which operated on a normal budgetary basis, namely the administrative budget, health programme, scholarships programme, and the programme of service to refugees:

(a) Administrative Budget

The Administrative budget approved at Chichester amounted to $152,860. By subsequent action of the departmental committee, this figure had been lowered and a budget of $125,000 adopted for 1950. Of this sum $25,000 had been asked from committees in countries other than the U.S.A. Virtually the whole sum had been promised and some revenue had already been received. The remaining $100,000 had been requested from C.W.S., who had so far accepted no commitment in respect of this amount. There were available, however, a balance brought forward from 1948 and a balance in the special administration fund amounting in total to a little over $18,000, and a surplus of over $30,000 was shown by the accounts for the administrative operations in 1949. In addition, there was reasonable assurance of designated gifts totalling $30,000 from two American Churches. There thus seemed reasonable certainty of $105,000 of disposable resources towards the budget of $125,000. On the other hand, the Board of Managers of the Department would certainly wish to see the balance in the special administration fund and the surplus of 1949 retained for some future emergency.

(b) Health Programme

The Department was hoping to maintain a reduced programme of $80,000 for 1950. A working balance had been brought forward from 1949 of some $22,000, i.e. sufficient for three months' operation. Some designated gifts for the Health programme would certainly be received in 1950 but the amount could not yet be stated. The main support was hoped for from American Churches through C.W.S.

(c) Scholarships Programme

The Department was hoping to operate a reduced programme of $50,000 in 1950. A working balance had been brought forward from 1949 of some $9,500, this sum again being equivalent to

the needs for the next three months, since expenses are lower in the early months of the year than in the summer. A gift of $20,000 had been promised by one American church, and there was hope of securing further gifts to maintain the programme.

(d) Refugee Service

Dr. Mackie recalled that the Finance Committee had previously been informed that the operations of the Refugee division in 1948 had shown a deficit of some $95,000. The exact figure had proved to be $91,425.58, and when account was taken of the working balance brought forward from 1947 the true deficit position at January 1st, 1949 had been shown to be about $68,000. By spending in 1949 at a rate lower than the revenue received, and by reason of an unexpected gift of $25,000 received at the end of the year, it had been possible to reduce the deficit position at the end of 1949 to about $5,000. This improvement in the situation was encouraging, but it must be recalled that it was achieved by leaving work for refugees undone.

The reduced budget which the Department was hoping to operate in 1950 amounted to $275,000. Other work in the refugee field was being done in coordination with the departmental budget with funds provided from Britain, Denmark and Sweden, and revenue for the above-mentioned budget of $275,000 had been requested from C.W.S. No assurance of revenue had yet been received, but Dr. Mackie felt that designated gifts from American churches of $100,000 could confidently be expected and further designated gifts were probable.

In reply to the Chairman of the Sub-Committee, Dr. Mackie summarised the position as follows:

Administrative Budget		$125,000
Health programme		80,000
Scholarships programme		50,000
Refugee Service		275,000
		530,000
To which must be added the estimated deficit at the end of 1949 on Refugee Service		5,000
		535,000
Anticipated disposable resources included:		
Reserves brought forward from 1948 and administrative surplus 1949	$50,000	
Working balances end 1949 on:		
Health programme	22,000	
Scholarships programme	9,500	
Non-American revenue for administrative budget	25,000	
Relatively assured gifts for:		
Administrative budget	30,000	
Scholarships programme	20,000	
Refugee service	100,000	
For the four programmes generally	50,000	306,500
		$228,500

After discussing these revenue forecasts and concluding that certain other designated gifts could be confidently expected, the Sub-Committee concluded that there was a shortage of revenue of some $200,000.

Dr. Fry then reported the latest information concerning the financial position of C.W.S. He explained that their revenue in 1948 was over $5m. and that in 1949 it was $2.4m. A recent canvas of revenue prospects for 1950 produced cautious forecasts by the churches totalling $0.8m. It seemed clear that actual revenue in 1950 would be higher than that figure but it would almost certainly be far below, possibly only half of, the 1949 level. Too great expectations should not be based on the "One Great Hour of Sharing" since only a minor fraction of these receipts will flow direct to C.W.S. or to European projects in general.

Dr. Fry then explained that the resettlement of D.Ps. was at its peak and C.W.S. had budgeted $1m. to meet its obligations in 1950 - a figure which he believed to be possibly a low estimate. Once a D.P. had been nominated for emigration, the liability is inescapable. The failure by C.W.S. to meet its obligations would be calamitous; therefore this obligation will necessarily be the first claim on all funds coming to C.W.S. in 1950.

A budget of minimum C.W.S. needs for the first four months amounted to $730,000, and revenue was estimated at $550,000. There was a demobilisation reserve of $100,000 and a reserve for a pension fund which will not now be established, but these would be an inadequate reserve unless extra revenue was received.

Dr. Fry concluded by stating that the C.W.S. position was desperate. Present plans called for the liquidation of C.W.S. by April 1, 1951 and for its work to be taken over by the proposed National Council of Churches of Christ.

Dr. Fry reported that it had been suggested by high officials in C.W.S. that C.W.S. should discontinue all activity in connection with Europe and ask the World Council and the American Conference of Member Churches to take responsibility for that work, but he was disinclined to recommend acceptance of the proposal since if the World Council were successful in securing resources for the European work it would be accused of having injured C.W.S. mortally and might later find itself in competition with, instead of in cooperation with, the proposed National Council of Churches of Christ in gathering funds for World Council concerns.

The Sub-Committee then considered the resulting dilemma. It was pointed out that the need seemed to be to place emphasis on the absolute necessity both of enabling C.W.S. to meet its obligations vis-à-vis D.Ps. and of permitting the continuance of a minimum World Council programme. The resolutions passed at Chichester had recognised the responsibility of the World Council in the field of inter-church aid and refugee service, and it would do immense harm to the World Council if work in both fields could not be continued. On the other hand, the Committee found the greatest difficulty in

approving continued operation at the suggested budget levels when on present estimation of revenue there was a deficit of some $200,000.

Dr. Mackie stated that it would be possible to operate at a slightly reduced level for the first few months of the year and to apply further cuts if it became evident that the revenue would not be forthcoming, but that in general the suggested budgets represented a reduction of the work to the minimum level at which it could be said that the World Council was really continuing its programme. He pointed out that the American Churches would in any event spend several million dollars in Europe in 1950 and that the required $200,000 represented only a small part of that sum. He felt that the required amount could be secured if it were possible to place the need before the churches, but that the difficulty here was that the World Council had agreed not to appeal direct to the churches since that would represent competition with C.W.S.

At different points in the course of discussion, Dr. Fry made three suggestions:

That each year at the annual meeting of the American Conference of Member Churches a representative of the World Council from Geneva should be present, and that at the meeting in March 1950 Dr. Mackie might attend and be available to lay before the member churches the financial problem of the Department of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees;

That consideration should be given, as a longer term matter, to a change in the policy of financing inter-church aid work to a basis depending upon support from the churches rather than from inter-church aid committees;

That the whole question of relations between the World Council and the National Councils of Churches, not solely in connection with inter-church aid matters, would also need to be reconsidered.

Dr. Sisco asked whether inter-church aid work was not a continuing responsibility of the churches, and whether churches should not write into their regular budgets provision for this work which has been financed in the past by the results of special appeals. He further asked whether the difficulty was a loss of faith in the continuing need for inter-church aid and refugee service. Whereas Europe used to be a great giving continent for mission work, the position was now completely changed and North America would have to take the responsibility for mission work and also help the European churches.

Bishop Oxnam stated he did not think the necessary funds for this work would be raised easily and that he feared a substantial deficit which would jeopardize the work of the World Council of Churches. He urged that the programme be so managed that necessary retrenchment could be made before liabilities exceed assured income.

At the end of extensive discussion of the problem, the Sub-Committee agreed:

(i) That, if invited by the American Conference of Member Churches so to do, Dr. Mackie should attend the meeting of the Conference in March and take the opportunity to present to the American Member Churches both the needs of the Department and the needs of C.W.S. for the fulfilment of its D.P. obligations.

(ii) That the budget of $530,000 should be set out separately from the general budget of the World Council and that the status of operations should be reported to the Finance Committee as an addition to the monthly statements circulated in 1949, showing cumulative monthly revenue and expenditure on the general budget.

The Sub-Committee further agreed to recommend to the Executive Committee:

that the Department of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees be authorised to continue operations on the basis of the budgets totalling $530,000, subject to the supervision and direction of the Board of Managers of the Department, but that current operations should be conducted in such a fashion that reduced income might be met by a reduced programme to the end that no deficit could result for which the World Council would be responsible.

4. Ecumenical Institute Accounts for 1949

M. Georges Lombard, Treasurer of the Ecumenical Institute, laid before the meeting the auditors' report on the 1949 accounts of the Institute. It was observed that the net expenditure amounted to Sw.frs.249,918.54 equivalent to $58,392.18 and that the expenditure had been met by drafts of $5,000 on the general budget revenue of the World Council and $53,392.18, as compared with the budgeted sum of $60,000, on the Rockefeller Fund for the Ecumenical Institute.

The Sub-Committee agreed to recommend that the Executive Committee:

should receive and approve the accounts of the Ecumenical Institute for the year ended 31 December, 1949.

5. Treasurership of Ecumenical Institute

M. Georges Lombard reported that by reason of the pressure of other responsibilities, he found himself forced to submit his resignation as Treasurer of the Ecumenical Institute. The Sub-Committee took note of his resignation with profound regret and wished to record its warm gratitude for all of the help so generously given by M. Lombard in his capacity as Treasurer of the Ecumenical Institute during the formative period.

6. Formal Resolutions

The Secretary presented to the Sub-Committee three formal resolutions necessary in connection with the pension fund for New York office employees and with the opening of a bank account and the signing of a custody agreement for the safe-keeping of securities with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

The Committee agreed to recommend to the Executive Committee the adoption of the following resolutions:

(a) "In order to regularize pension payments for all American employees of the World Council of Churches, it is VOTED: To pay 5½% of the salary of all employees into a pension fund. Lay office employees shall enter the Retirement Fund for Lay Workers on the understanding that the minimum age of retirement for women shall be at sixty; and on the understanding that for the first six months of employment all payments shall be held by the World Council of Churches in America, to be refunded to the employee and the budget of the World Council of Churches in America if employment terminates before that date. Clerical and lay executive employees may participate in any recognized pension plan on the above terms."

(b) "That the Guaranty Trust Company of New York be and hereby is designated a depositary of the World Council of Churches and is authorized and directed to pay checks, and other orders for the payment of money, including those drawn to the individual order of a signer, when signed jointly by any two of the following persons:

Dr. W.A. Visser't Hooft	General Secretary
Bishop Stephen C. Neill	Associate General Secretary
Dr. Robert C. Mackie	Associate General Secretary
Mr. F. Northam	Director of the Finance and Business Department
Mr. W.F. Kordon	Chief Accountant."

(c) "That the Guaranty Trust Company of New York be and hereby is designated a depositary of the World Council of Churches for the safekeeping of securities and that deposits and withdrawals of securities free of payment and against payment be made upon and according to written orders signed jointly by two of the following persons:

Dr. W.A. Visser't Hooft	General Secretary
Bishop Stephen C. Neill	Associate General Secretary
Dr. Robert C. Mackie	Associate General Secretary
Mr. F. Northam	Director of the Finance and Business Department
Mr. W.F. Kordon	Chief Accountant."

FURTHER RESOLVED: That the General Secretary and the Director of the Finance and Business Department, or either of them, be and they hereby are authorized, in the name and on behalf of the World Council of Churches, to enter into, complete and execute an agreement in substantially the standard form, filed in the records of the World Council of Churches, with Guaranty Trust Company of New York governing the operation of the aforementioned account for the safekeeping of securities."

February 23, 1950.

WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

Level of Expenditure for 1950 Approved by Executive Committee February 1950 compared with 1950 Budget and 1949 Actual and Approved Levels of Expenditure

Swiss francs

	Approved Level 1949	Actual 1949 (Provisional)	Budget 1950	Approved Level 1950
General Secretariat				
Geneva Fr	314,390	287,520.14	254,720	258,547
New York	176,120	157,868.10	169,700	169,702
London	21,400	17,246.39	19,260	13,781
Far East	-	-	14,980	8,560
sub-total	(511,910)	(462,634.63)	(458,660)	(450,590)
Study	148,160	117,616.42	133,850	130,754
Youth				
Geneva	82,480	75,859.23	82,480	82,030
New York	62,060	63,360.22	62,060	68,480
sub-total	(144,540)	(139,219.45)	(144,540)	(150,510)
Evangelism	26,480	20,459.37	36,260	36,260
Women's Work	-	-	36,380	36,380
Library	15,920	15,243.88	15,920	15,920
Ecumenical Review	17,120	11,811.47	17,120	10,700
Ecumenical Institute	278,200	249,919.94	278,200	278,200
Finance & Business	-	10,297.52	-	-
Faith and Order				
European Expenses:				
General Secretary	36,810	28,197.18	36,810	30,174
Theological Secretary	12,840	10,165.22	12,840	9,189
Meetings	33,830	6,808.84	33,830	23,485
American Expenses:	25,660	23,903.80	25,660	25,680
sub-total	(109,140)	(69,075.04)	(104,860)ø	(88,528)
Reserve for Second Assembly	42,800	42,800.-	64,200	64,200
General Reserve	42,800	42,800.-	85,600	85,600
Grants to:				
C.C.I.A.	141,240	132,518.-	141,240	126,388
E.P.S.	2,570	2,568.-	2,570	2,570
	1,480,880	1,316,963.72	1,519,400	1,476,600
Inter-Church Aid	750,970	602,288.07	654,240	535,000
P.o.W. Commission	5,130	-	-	-
Fr	2,236,980	1,919,251.79	2,173,640	2,011,600

ø Sub-total Sw.frs.4,280 less than addition of detailed figures; reduction of that amount to be made in Faith and Order Budget.

February 23, 1950.

WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

Level of Expenditure for 1950 Approved by Executive Committee February 1950 compared with 1950 Budget and 1949 Actual and Approved Levels of Expenditure

U.S. Dollars

	Approved Level 1949	Actual 1949 (Provisional)	Budget 1950	Approved Level 1950
General Secretariat				
Geneva	$ 73,450	67,177.60	59,520	60,408
New York	41,150	36,885.07	39,650	39,650
London	5,000	4,029.53	4,500	3,220
Far East	-	-	3,500	2,000
sub-total	(119,600)	(108,092.20)	(107,170)	(105,278)
Study	34,620	27,480.47	31,270	30,550
Youth				
Geneva	19,270	17,724.12	19,270	19,166
New York	14,500	14,803.79	14,500	16,000
sub-total	(33,770)	(32,527.91)	(33,770)	(35,166)
Evangelism	6,190	4,780.23	8,470	8,472
Women's Work	-	-	8,500	8,500
Library	3,720	3,561.65	3,720	3,720
Ecumenical Review	4,000	2,759.69	4,000	2,500
Ecumenical Institute	65,000	58,392.51	65,000	65,000
Finance & Business	-	2,405.96	-	-
Faith and Order				
European Expenses:				
General Secretary	8,600	6,588.13	8,600	7,050
Theological Secretary	3,000	2,375.05	3,000	2,147
Meetings	7,900	1,590.85	7,900	5,487
American Expenses:	6,000	5,585.-	6,000	6,000
sub-total	(25,500)	(16,139.03)	(24,500)ø	(20,684)
Reserve for Second Assembly	10,000	10,000.-	15,000	15,000
General Reserve	10,000	10,000.-	20,000	20,000
Grants:				
C.C.I.A.	33,000	30,962.15	33,000	29,530
E.P.S.	600	600.-	600	600
	346,000	307,701.80	355,000	345,000
Inter-Church Aid	175,460	140,721.51	152,860	125,000
P.o.W. Commission	1,200	-	-	-
$	522,660	448,423.31	507,860	470,000

ø Sub-total $1,000 less than addition of detailed figures; reduction of that amount to be made in Faith and Order Budget.

February 23, 1950.

Appendix D.

LETTER TO ARCHBISHOP SPYRIDION OF ATHENS
from the
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

To be released for publication

Your Beatitude,

We, the members of the Executive Committee of the World Council of Churches, have met in Geneva and we desire to express to Your Beatitude our indignation and distress at the abduction of children from your country - in thousands of cases by force, against the will of parents or the children themselves. We are deeply concerned that these children are being retained in Yugoslavia, Rumania, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Poland. Your Beatitude will be aware that the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches made a strong protest against this crime at its meeting last year.

Since then we have not been unmindful of such terrible suffering. In many countries the Churches have called for the prayers of the faithful ; public attention has been drawn to the question ; and representations have been made to Governments. We regret that the unanimous action of the United Nations, which our International Affairs Commission supported, has found the countries guilty of these crimes thus far uncooperative. We are particularly grieved that even after the International Red Cross had submitted to the countries concerned details of 8,000 of the children claimed by their parents, there was no response from the countries concerned. Yet these are but a small proportion of the total involved.

Be assured that we shall continue to press that every possible measure be taken to secure the return of these children so cruelly seized from their parents, homes and country.

On behalf of the Executive Committee,

Chairman.